

Enginess Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Ice Cream can be kept hard for four hours that lee in Fussell's Patent Ice Cream Envelopes. 760 troadway.

Policy-holders in the Connecticut Mutual Life should read an expose of President Greene's recent circular in the August number of THE INSURANCE MONITOR. Single copies, 30 cents: 100 copies, 25 cents each. Annual sub-acription by mail, \$3 25. The oldest Insurance Journal in rica ; thirty years established. Address C. C. HINE, 161 Broadway, New-York.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. NOTICE TO ADVEKTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED for INSERTION IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE PUBLICATION OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning
at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A Miss Van Allen, an American, said to have been slightly injured by the earthquake on the Island of Ischia; Mount Vesuvius is in eruption. ==== There were about 700 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Monday. Further details of the murder of James Carey, the informer, are given. = A treaty providing for a French protectorate over Tunis will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. = Captain-General Prendergast has resigned his position as Governor of Cuba. === The Alaska has made another quick trip to Queenstown. ==== At Goodwood races were won by Charaxus, Corrie Roy and Exile II.

Domestic .- An inquest was held at Niagara Falls yesterday in the case of Captain Webb; the jury unable to determine the cause of death. == Slocum, Brunswick, Panique and Tom Barlow won the Saratoga races. Macomber & Greenwood and James T. Mills, of Boston, made assignments. ==== The thirty-eighth ballot was taken at Concord, N. H., without material change. === The report of an accident to the excursion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Colorado was officially denied. = Preparations for opening the Louisvillo Exposition were completed. An earthquake shock was felt in Gilroy, Cal., on

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Amazon, Himalaya, Gonfalon, Topsy, Hickory Jim and Buster won the Branch races yesterday. === The body Señor Barea was taken on board steamship Normandie, which will sail to-day. - Telegraphing was somewhat delayed by the cutting and crossing of wires; the strikers denied that any tampering had been committed by them. === Further details of the history of the woman shot by Shepard were learned.

A dispatch from Denver announced the marriage of Osmond Tearle and Miss Minnie Conway. = Edward Ridley died at Gravesend. A Coroner's jury found that Policeman Brady's death was due to negligence. = A large party of children were given a dinner at Coney Island by only four or five hundred times in a very posia friend of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.73 cents. Stocks opened lower and were dull and closed steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in the temperature, Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83°; lowest, 65°; average, 73°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The dispatches giving the number of deaths from cholera in the Egyptian cities vary considerably, but a general average of their statements indicates that the epidemic is rapidly decreasing at Cairo. Last Sunday the fatal cases numbered 330; on Monday they had fallen off to 275. In certain quarters of the city where the cholera has been most virulent the decline has been more marked. This rapid decline of the number of deaths is a hopeful feature of the situation. It increases the chances that the dread disease may not spread to Europe after all.

Everything promises a brilliant opening today for the great fair at Louisville, Ky. The buildings and grounds are spacious and beautiful, and most of the exhibits are in their places. The President of the United States is there, ready to pull the silken cord at noon and set all the complicated machinery in motion. The earnest, hearty and patriotic spirit manifested in arranging this exhibition merits the recompense of a great success, such as we doubt not will be attained before the next hundred days are over. Northern capitalists certainly have now a rare opportunity to study the material resources of the new South, and to learn how they may best make investments in that part of the Union.

It would be impossible, of course, no matter how greatly the Fresh-Air Funds of the metropolis were increased, to send out of the city for a two-weeks' vacation anything like the number of children who need to go. It was a pleasure, therefore, for the agents of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund to accept the offer of a gentleman who was willing to pay for sending a thousand little people to Coney Island for a day, providing some one else would look them up. The thousand were not hard to find. A party of 500 went down to West Brighton yesterday to spend the day, and others will be sent later in the week. Phrough the courtesy of one of the officers of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company the children were carried to and from the seashore over that line at greatly reduced

Attention was called in THE TRIBUNE yesterday to the fict that on two previous occasions when the town of Casamicciola was shattered by earthquakes, the phenomenon was closely aspated with the action of Vesuvius. The

same close connection appears this time. The town was destroyed Saturday night, and already Vesuvius has become active. The stream of lava is descending from the crater toward Terre del Greco, which lies a few miles southeast of Naples. The present town is built over the old town which was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1794. The neighborhood is celebrated for wines and fruit, and the molten stream, therefore, may cause great destruction of property. This activity in Vesuvius is additional proof of the theory that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are both due to one and the same subterranean agency.

The County Democracy are losing spirit and pluck. The effort to make it appear that they have an organization in each of the 688 election districts of the city, in order that they may control the election of delegates to the State Convention, is languishing if it has not practically been given up. The explanation of this lifeless condition of affairs is a realization on the part of the leaders of the County Democracy that it is useless to try to keep Tammany Hall out of the State Convention. Mr. Kelly has bullied the Governor, and defied Mr. Tilden and all his other enemies in a way that has impressed the County Democrats wonderfully. Until the County Democracy, therefore, can offer to party leaders outside this city some assurance that they have an equivalent for the 40,000 votes which Mr. Kelly owns and casts on election day, they need not hope to keep the Tammany delegates on the outside of the Convention

The physicians of the Summer Corps, now deep in their work of looking after the tenement-house sick, find a decidedly encouraging state of affairs. There is less illness than was expected, and the sanitary condition of the crowded houses is better than was feared. A comparison of some of the vital statistics of the last three years shows that the number of deaths so far this year is considerably smaller than last year, and even smaller than in the summer months of 1881. This favorable difference in a great measure must be attributed to the work of the Medical Summer Corps. The most unhealthful districts were found out by the physicians, and the Board of Health consequently has since given such spots particular attention. So this summer comparatively little disease has been discovered there. How great the improvement has been is shown by the statement that last month there were over four hundred deaths less in this city than in July, 1882. The facts above stated would be pleasing at any time; in a cholera year they are especially comforting.

STARTED TOO EARLY.

Doubtless the able editors, big and little, in city and country, who are working the new Democratic war-cry for all it is worth and perhaps more, and are daily delighting their readers with the refrain "The Republican party must go." hope by constant iteration and hammering to accomplish something. There being nothing else for them to say or do, it is perhaps as well that they should work off their nervous energy in that way as any other. If we understand the matter rightly, however, this ery is intended to last over until the next Presidential election, when it is to sweep the country, and the People rising in their majesty will carry into effect the twin howl, " Turn the rascals out." And it seems to us as spectators without prejudice at least, if not disinterested, that the cry has been started a trifle too early. There are more than fifteen months to the next Presidential election, and though we do not doubt that the breath of the howlers will hold out for that length of time, we question somewhat if the cry will not by that time have lost a good deal of its force. However stirring it may be, it seems from our point of view a far cry. Fifteen months of it will be just a little monotonous. The average voter may get tired of it in that time. To-day of course, having heard the able editors say tive way that "the Republican party the American citizen is ready to rise up and dismiss that party into the limbo. But the trouble is he has no opportunity to rise up. The polls are not open. There are no elections pending. And by the time the citizen gets a good chance to "turn the rascals out" he will have heard these able editors repeat the assertion several hundred thousand times that "the Republican party must go." By that time he is liable to be more tired of the able editors than he ever can be of the Republican party.

We throw out this suggestion to the shouters because we hate to see breath wasted and a good thrilling campaign cry foolishly thrown away on an off year and a silly season. Why might not this be saved up until about this time say next year, when it could be sprung suddenly on the country in handbills, posters, circulars, etc.; newspapers could spatter their pages with it in conspicuous type-that always seemed to us an uncommonly talented method of political campaigning-and idiots of all ages could chalk it on sidewalks and dead walls. The effective Democratic argument is iteration -the ding-dong business-saying it over and over and over; but it is not wise to begin it too early, for there's a possibility of overdoing it. In 1880, for instance, the same great strategist, we presume, to whose fertile brain we are indebted for the present cry, conceived that masterly stroke of genius known as the "329" outbreak. It was simple but very powerful. All at once, it will be remembered, Democratic editors began peppering their pages with "329"; sidewalks broke out and dead walls flamed with it; it was painted on fences and chalked on church doors; the face of nature had an eruption of it; and the entire Democratic party broke into a wild guffaw over it. The Democracy had not had so much fun since Lee invaded Pennsylvania. But they overdid it. Men began to inquire what was meant by *329." And they learned that the Democratic party meant thereby to charge that General Garfield was a "bribe-taker," "perjurer" and "thief," and that his price was \$329. They looked over the men who were chalking and the men who were chuckling. considered of what sort they were-then went and voted for Garfield. Very brilliant thingbut out of season-begun too early-overdone.

We apprehend the same or something similar may happen to the present attempt to arouse popular indignation against the Repub-

far cry, and we fear wasted. It won't keep. Better try something else.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. There is a touch of retributive justice in the fate of the despicable wretch, James Carey. He had plotted with assassins, had hired others to do execrable work which he lacked courage to do himself, had threatened his associates with dire vengeance if they should prove treacherous, and had been the first to turn informer and purchase life and liberty for himself by convicting his fellow-conspirators of their crimes. It was meet that so cowardly a poltroon should be plotted against in his turn, pursued across the seas to a remote landingplace, and shot down by a relentless avenger. We do not for a single instant justify the murderous act. It was a foul and dastardly crime, and the assassin who committed it, if he be a responsible agent with faculties unclouded, should be speedily and inexorably punished. But judging the effect apart from the murderer's heinous offence in producing it, we cannot help feeling that the informer's doom was wholly in 'secord with the eternal fitness of things. James Carey was a monster, a traitor and a sneak. He had made himself odious to good men by his crimes. He had made himself odious to bad men by his treachery. It was a wicked, malevolent and unjustifiable act to shoot him down like the wretched cur he was. But it was also meet and right that he should be allowed only a sparing use of the liberty he had so basely purchasedthat retributive justice, like an avenging fury, should hound him to his death.

There is reason to believe that the murderer was James Carey's most faithful and discriminating friend. There can be no thought more harrowing to the human mind than the morbid dread of assassination. Whether it is Commodus plotted against by wife, sister, Senators, soldiers and rufflans, or Caligula pacing his palace at midnight and trembling at the sound of his own footsteps on the marble floors, or a modern Romanoff living in an atmosphere of electric suspicion, or the Irish informer shrinking from the scorching breath of popular hatred in Dublin and timorously searching for a balting-place under the angry African sun, he who stands in momentary dread of a violent death is the most wretched of his kind. The assassic has given his victim a deliverance from abject fear-the worst fate that can befall a craven heart. If Roman Emperors who had dishonored the purple and incurred the hatred ately, are formally made, and treated as imaf their subjects learned at last to welcome death at the hand of a jealous mistress or a covetous slave, the abandoned wretch, steeped to the lips in treachery, who had bought his life by betraying his associates, could not have begrudged the avenger his moment of savage triumph.

DEMOCRACY'S CHANCES.

If the Democratic party expects to succeed at the fall elections in this State, it does so because it walks by faith rather than sight, and takes counsel of hope rather than of public sentiment. It cannot go to the electors on the last chapter of its record. Its general record is not a good campaign document. What will

The last chapter of its record has been made during this year. It is in two parts. One relates to Governor Cleveland; the other to the Legislature. The first part, whatever its nature, will not be available to any significant or controlling extent this fall, since the office of Governor is not to be filled. The second part Democracy will be compelled to face, and, to say the least, will be kept busy explaining all through the campaign. Much of the ex planation is bound to be unsatisfactory, to convict the Legislature of marked inefficiency and disregard of the public weal. What, for instance, are Democratic newspapers and stump speakers going to say when their attention is directed to the fact that the Legislature, in palpable disregard of one of the main recommendations in the Governor's message, declined to overhaul the laws relating to assessment and taxation? Certainly they cannot plead that the subject was not of sufficient im-The subject 18 conceded on all sides to be of the first importance. Then, again, what answer are these newspapers and speakers going to return to the question, "Why did "the Legislature of 1883 decline to consider "the recommendations of the non-partisan Tax "Commission " Those recommendations, as we have pointed out, looked to saving the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Why not, then, give them a fair consideration? On what theory of public daty were they left severely alone? Such conundrums will be fashionable during the campaign. Silence will not dispose of them : remarking that the Republican party will go will not. Take another example. The leading fiscal bill of the session is the Supply bill. Was it a clean and frugal measure, or was it as full of jobs as a Christmas pudding is of plums? Governor Cleveland's opinion of it appears in the fact that he killed half of it. Suppose one of those unpleasant persons who want to know, you know, gets up in a Democratic ratification meeting this fall and begs to be informed as to the character of the Supply bill as it reached the Executive Chamber. What will happen? Will the anxious inquirer be suppressed, or will the meeting be promptly adjourned?

The Democratic party has no reason to expect to carry this State this fall. No doubt they are building largely on last fall's result. But that campaign was one of those exceptions which prove nothing that helps De-

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION. It is evident that the Civil Service Commission will need to deal soon with the subject of promotion in the Government service. The evil of patronage appointments has been arrested, and the machinery for furnishing clerks to the Government whose only "influence" shall be their competency, is now in working order. But the evil of patronage promotions has been almost if not quite as marked as that of patropage appointments, and consistency demands that the one shall be regulated as strictly as the other by the merit system. The question has arisen already in a practical way.

The Civil Service law provided that after six months from its adoption no one should be anpointed or promoted to one of the places covered by it unless he had passed "an examination," or was shown to be "specially exempted

ciple of competitive examinations to promotions. Their argument is that the crowd of disappointed applicants for appointment scatter to their homes. The crowd of disappointed applicants for promotions remain in the service and perhans breed dissatisfaction. A stronger argument is that while a competitive examination is the only practicable way of making a just selection among applicants for office, it is not so good a test of the relative expertness of those already used to Government work. The records of clerks, and the observation of superiors, give help here which it would be foolish to disregard. Probably the Commissioners felt that one problem at a time -that of appointments-was enough. But some more exact and just method of promotions than the present must be put in force soon, or we shall see the evils of the old patronage system still flourishing within the service, while they are sternly checked at the entrance to it. There is no doubt that in many promotions under the old system, substantial justice has been done, especially in recent years, during which the morale of the Government service has been steadily improving, in response to an awakening public sentiment. But they have been subject to political influences, and all the evils they imply. Congressmen importune and write letters. Clerks compete with each other in bringing influence to bear, and the result is an unseemly scramble. The decision rests, practically, with the Appointment Clerk, or some other official having charge of appointments, who is responsible only to the head of the Department, and sometimes, if he is much of a politician, not even to him. No doubt merit is often recognized, but the secrecy, looseness and irrespon sibility of the process make it easy to recognize some-

What is needed in a system of promotions is exact and unvarying standards, and full publicity. This publicity, which is a check on favoritism and other abuses, is a marked characteristic of the British Civil Service. All appointments, transfers and promotions are offically published. Every step taken is recorded. Full and careful records of all persons examined and appointed are kept. In some branches of the service promotions are based upon examinations; in others upon the records, and upon the recommendations of superiors. The recommendations of different superiors with regard to the same appointment will be taken separportant actions. A long-standing regulation of the British Customs service prohibits any private application for promotion, directly or indirectly, warns officers that such applications will retard promotion and invite the displeasare of the Commissioners, and even holds officers responsible for applications made in their behalf unless they can satisfy their superiors that they had no knowledge of them. These regulations are undoubtedly in the direction of impartial justice, and some of them can be applied to the same use here.

thing other than merit, if there is a desire to

A correspondent of The Brooklyn Eagle reports Governor Cleveland as saying: "I shall be Governor until the end of my term, notwithstanding all the would-be Governors there are in the State." Whom does this hit! John Kelly, did you feel the shock! How is it with you, Senator Grady? The Numidian lion that has heretofore slumbered in the breast of Cleveland is awake and showing his teeth. Let the would-be Governors look to it.

Mr. Lowell says Americans glorify their native land on only one day in the year-the Fourth of July. This is the first of August, but we must infringe upon the National custom to remark, in a modest way, how much more convenient the new postal note will be than the British postal order after which it is modelled. The latter are issued only for fixed sums ranging from one to twenty shillings, while our postal notes will be issued for any sum from a for cents to \$4 99. If the Englishman has a little debt in another city of, say, 13s.6d., he cannot pay it with a postal order; he could pay 13s, or 14s., perhaps, but not 13s, 6d. English Government is just now wrestling with the great problem how this to be accomplished. The London Times says: this is is, of course, impossible to, issue postal orders for every broken sum up to a pound; but it appears. attired in black but without crape, with a fair, from a bill which Mr. Fawcett has just introduced, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, that the idea has occurred to the Post Office that the denominations might be so arranged that, by the use of two orders, any sum of even shillings and sixpences might be made up, while for odd pence a few stamps might be used." It is difficult to under-stand why it is "impossible" to issue postal orders for every broken sum up to a pound. what our Post Office Department will do with the postal note. A lady living out of town who wants to send \$3.79 to a drygoods store in New-York. will nand that sum, and 3 cents fee, to the post master. He will give her an order with the figure three punched in the dollar column, the figure seven in the column of dimes, and figure nine in the column of cents. This is simple and easy, and offers no chance for fraud. It is difficult to see why the same system could not be applied to the British postal order instead of the clumsy device proposed by Mr. Fawcett. It is true that the British postal order is payable at any post office, while the postal note here is directed to a designated office. But if every office is ready to cash postal orders up to one pound, the met that the amount is an odd one can hardly cause trouble. The public will soon be looking for the new postal notes, by the way. The period of six months allowed by law for their preparation will expire September 3.

Denis Kearney yesterday carefully shook the dust of New-York off his pure and fastidious feet and checked his trunks for home. "And when he went away it was like the ceasing of a strain of exquisite music"-or words to that effect.

It is announced that William S. Groesbeck will shortly deliver " an elaborate speech in Columbus, Ohio, on the Civil Service question as it relates to the present campaign." If Mr. Grossbeck desires to stand well with his party, he will argue that Civil Service Reform is one of those sentimental, insignificant issues whose consideration can safely be postponed for an indefinite period. Or if he can show the Democracy how the question can be cleverly dodged in the present campaign, his speech will b in order. But if he is so unfortunate as to hold that his party ought to work for the reform, why then his friends cannot do better than to argue with him that the worst use he can put his speech to is to deliver it.

Say what you will about Judge Hoadly, it is clear that he loves his enemies. If he didn't, does any one imagine he would be helping the Republicans of Ohio to defeat the Democratic nominee for Governor !

New-York is not to be without its Summer School of Philosophy, of easy access from the city. This arouse popular indignation against the Republican party. After the ding-dong has been going on five or six months, and every man, woman and child in the land has been teld several hundred thousand times in every variety of type and as the tail-piece of all sorts of moral, religious and political essays that "the Republican party must go," there is liable to be a general inquiry, "What for?" and "Who says—so?? Add when it comes to that, the effect will be very much as it was in 1850, when men asked what was meant by "329," and then looked a moment at the faces of the men who were chalking it up and down. It's and the shought the well-enhanced men who were chalking it up and down. It's a good cry: ingenious, statesmanlike, brilliant; and it has the men't of containing in a sentence the whole Democratic argument—but it is a year the American Institute of Christian Philesophy

Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary, among the speakers.

Some of the Democrats of Indiana are said to com plain that their Congressman Holman "bobs up serenely for all the offices in sight." Evidently Holman is not a representative Democrat, else he would bob up for all the offices out of as well as in sight, singing as he bobbed, "Turn the rascals out."

To McDonald. Indiana : By all means trade off your Presidential boom for a tea-store chromo. Suppose you can have the delegates from your own State? That fact won't give you the nomination in 1884-not by a long You're simply a lone fishball candidate, asking for the bread of the party's supreme recognition. You will fail dismally.

"The waiter roured it through the hall, 'We don't give bread with one fishball."

It will not be long before it will begin to strike the mind of the shrewd Democratic observer that his party is suffering from an enormous over-production of the very raw material known as the-Republican-party-must-go.

The Boston Herald inquires: "If the Democrats do not take up the tariff question, what have they to offer to the people ?" Bless your heart, they have to offer the largest and most tempting job lot of promises ever thrown upon the political market!

England sends out to America this season three distinguished guests: Lord Chief Justice Cole ridge, Mr. Matthew Arnold and Monsignor Capel. The ffirst to arrive is the famous prelate, whose portrait was sketched in "Lothair." His personal ascendency over the converts whom he has made among the English aristocracy to the Roman communion has not been impaired since the publication of the novel, but his influence is no longer what it once was either at the Papal Court or in London. His services are not required in facilitating the approach of hesitating Tractarians and enthusiastic Ritualists to the Roman altar, and his reputation has suffered from the failure of his educational schemes and his controversies with Cardinal Manning. His charm of manner and his melodious voice, which have exercised so strong a fascination over his English proselytes, have not deserted him, and his appearance in pulpit or lecture-room in America will be an interesting event. Mr. Disraelt's 'Catesby" was chiefly concerned in the spiritual welfare of his English followers, and his sympathies were not enlisted on the side of Ireland. In a recent pamphlet Monsignor Capel argues that the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Papal Court and the Court of St. James would have a marked effect in reducing Irish agitation. His view of the questions at issue between England and Ireland is grounded mainly on religious considerations, and on that account will not prove wholly satisfactory to the American Irish.

Personal: To Hoadly, Ohio, sometimes known as The Judge. Get off the ticket and all will be forgiven. Affectionately yours,

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

PERSONAL.

An ex-Confederate of Frederick, Md., recently sent to Governor Butler of Massachusetts a couple of little cream-colored cross-eyed owis. The Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, is preaching

at camp-meetings in Kentucky, where he is the guest of Governor Blackburn. Mr. Joseph Milmore of Boston, will take up and finish the uncompleted works of his brother Martin,

beginning with the statue of Daniel Webster for the City of Concord, N. H. The Rev. H. R. Haweis, of London, is preparing a companion volume to his "Music and Morals," en-titled "My Musical Life," which will in great part consist of personal reminiscences of famous com-

posers. Captain Gronbeck, who is at the head of M. Sibiriakoff's enterprises in Siberia, is only twentyfive years old. He was a member of Baron Norden-skield's expedition along the Actic coast, and took part in the search for the bodies of Commander De

Long and his crew.
Antonio Molina y Galindo, the Postmaster-General of Cuba, paid a visit yesterday to the New-York Post Office. He was escorted by Postmaster

Pearson through the various departments, and ex-pressed his pleasure at the skill and efficiency shown in handling the large amount of mail matter. The Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, of Boston, who was for nearly half a century paster of the church attended by Daniel Webster, Harrison Gray Otis, and

other distinguished men, will preach at Richfield Springs on Sunday. He is in his eightieth year, but retains a wonderful degree of physical and in-tellectual vigor. "Observed only by two or three by-standers," fresh face, but with eyes reddened by weeping under the escort of a gentleman, entered the International Hotel at about 11 o'c'ock last evening. It was Madelaine Webb. She had come up from Hull by the last boat. At the blind-closed little cottage of the lamented captain at Fifteenth Street Station, Nantasket Beach, toward which the sym pathetic glances of the passengers on the beach railroad have been turned since the news of the fatal plunge at Niagara, were left the two young children of Captain Webb in charge of Mrs. Frederick Kyle, who, with her husband, has extended to the grieving widow all the consolation and friendly assistance in their power. Mr. Kyle and Mrs. Webb go to Niagara Falls village by the 8:30 train this morning to be present at the coroner's inquest Tuesday. Mrs. Webb has felt deeply injured at the general criticism of her husband as rash and foolhardy. She believes that he was neither; that this, like all his wonderful feats heretofore, was deliberately planned and worked out beforehand; that he had studied the situation carefully, and that he he had studied the situation carefully, and that he went into the water with the utmost confidence that he could accomplish the feat. He had assured her that he would succeed in this, as he had succeeded in other aquatic undertakings which some people had deemed impossible. She had relied upon his judgment, and mal not ventured to think difference.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Italian paper announces that in consemence of the secularization of the Salesian Convent at Pistola, in Tuscany, the furniture and "effects" will be ably by way of a wicked joke, that the auctioneer values a weeping Madonna, with boiler, spirit lamp and tuling in working order, at \$7, but would accept an offer of 80 cents for the bones of St. Peter, 60 cents for those of St. Amstasius, and 40 cents for those of St. Clement.

A young and lovely American girl on alighting from the cab in which she had ridden from her Paris hotel to a fashionable shop handed the criver the exact fare, a frane and a half. Jehn demanded three francs, but the girl, who "knew her Paris," declared that th sum she had offered him was the legal fare. "Ah!" rended Jehu, with a glance and gesture of admiration, but if one has the responsibility of driving a vound lady alone, the fare is double." Whether or not the gallantry of this argument availed, The London Life, which vouches for the story, does not say.

Comparatively few residents of Paris are Parisian born and bred. According to the "Annuair de la Ville de Paris" for 1881, just published, of every 1,000 inhabitants in that year 322 were born in the city 38 in other communes of the department, 565 in the rest of France or her colonies, and 75 in foreign countries. No other Continental capital contains so many foreigners, Berlin sheltering only 13 to every thousand inhabitants. At the time of the census of 1881 there were in Paris 45, 281 Beigians' 31,190 Germans, 21,577 Italians, 20,810 Swiss, 10,789 English, 9,250 Dutch, 5,927 Americans, 5.786 Russians, 4,982 Austrians, and 3,616 Spaniards. The German element has very largely increased since 1876, at which period it only numbered 19,024. It is

ous to attempt to de with exportations to reportance, an all-night service Methodist Church was suggested, Mrs. White brother took to his bed with nervous prostration as daughter's life was despaired of. This last impending catastrophe scared Frank Richardson, a clerk in the post office, into acknowledging that, in order to "get even with one of the Whitnal boys, he had traced the mystice characters in tallow, put the egg in vinegar, and when the acid had done its work, deposited the sacred symbon a vacant nest and gone home to await developments.

The East and West India Docks Company of London has boldly embarked in a gigantic es for which some commercial prophets predict a failure. This is the construction of docks at Tilbury, on the Thames, opposite Gravesend, of such magnitude that The Globe says: "On the whole, this dock extension promises to be the most remarkable that even London has ever witnessed, and will leave all other ports in the world far behind." They will have a tidal basin with a depth of forty-three feet, and the largest vessels affort will go in and out without regard to the tide. The contracts call for four dry docks, with a total length of 1.730 feet, a floating derrick with a lifting capacity of 1.730 reet, a noating derica with a mixing stated with a constant of the cattle traffic, 15,000 lineal feet of quay berths, from forty to fifty miles of permanent railroad tracks and a large hotel for the accommodation of passengers. "Tilbury is certainly at a considerable distance from London," says The Globe, "but with the railway facilities to be organized, a few miles more or less will really be a mat-ter of no great importance, while it is undeniable that, with the huge ships of the present day—and they still seem to be continually advancing in dimensions—the avoidance of a few miles of river navigation, with its windlugs and shallows and fogs, and the necessary cost of tomage and pilotage, must be an immease advan-tage." The contracts call for the completion of the work within two years and a half, of which one year has already elapsed. organized, a few miles more or less will really be a mat

POLITICAL NEWS.

As was expected there have been some revolts in Iowa among the Republicans egainst the prohibition attitude assumed by the sparty. In the HIId Congressional District an organization has been effected and an address circulated denouncing the fanaticism of making prohibition a test of party fealty. How widemaking prohibition a test or party realty. How whos-spread the diseatisfaction is cannot yet be learned, but it is doubtful if the Republicans will lose as many votes as they will gain from the prohibition Democrats. The only probable danger to the Republican State ticket is in the defeat of the nominee for Supreme Judge. The rest of the ticket is reasonably sure of a good majority.

The supporters of Mr. Carlisle's candidacy for the Speakership are trying to drum up votes for him in the Southwest by claiming that he is especially favorable to the project of improving the Mississippi River. In the next Congress the Democrate will doubtless make the next Congress the Democrate will doubtless make a vigorous effort to obtain large appropriations for this purpose, and a hostile Speaker in the chair might balk their intentions. Mr. Randall is known to be against voting large sums of money to internal improvements, and that is one reason why the friends of the project to dump millions of money into the Mississippi River oppose his election. With Carlisle in the chair they expect better success.

When Judge Hoadly sets about answering any of Foraker's charges he puts on a jaunty air and makes believe that the task is very easily accomplished out that he is reluctant to undertake it. He evidently thinks that he is using a trip-hammer to crack a walnut and that there is going to be a great expenditure of intellectual force without any adequate return. And that is about all his replies amount to. He spreads over a great deal of ground but never makes a point against his opponent. When compared with the common sense, forceful presentations of the issues of the canvass made by Judge Foraker, Hoadly's arguments appear weak and inconsequential.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, is a candidate for more offices than any other statesman in the country, probably. He is easer to be nominated for Vice-President on the "old ticket," or to take the first place on a new ticket. His willingness to run for Governor of the State is also but thinly veiled under a little decent reluctance. His friends acknowledge that they expect to see him a candidate for the position next year. They are whispering in his ear that the office is seeking the man this time, and that under such effective in seeking no statesman has a right to say "your candidate I cannot be." Hendrick's rivals will have to admit that for a man with a sore toe he is making an uncommonly vigorous race for several offices at the same time.

The outcome of the Democratic State Convention in Virginia is not regarded as wholly satisfactory by the party at large. The absurdity of denouncing Mahone and adopting his policy in the same platform is so apparent that even the Bourbons cannot ignore it.
The Boston Post says: "The Democrats of Virginia may have trimmed their sails in the best way to eateh the popular breeze in the Old Dominion, but they have not tistled the better judgment of the party in other parts of the country, or taken the high ground that their past record gave us a right to expect, either on the questions of the State debt, the tariff, or internal revenue." The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle takes the same view and remarks We trust that the Democrats of Virginia know what they are about, and have pursued the wisest policy for victory. We wish them success in this undertaking, although it looks a little ridiculous to hold up Mahone as a monster of infamy while making but small, if any issue with him on the great questions of the time. The Virginia Bourbons have been congratulating themselves that their convention was a great success. That opinion, it seems, is not very widespread in their own party.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE COST GIVEN TO A CENT.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)
We say again, and say it boldly, that Judge Hoadly's nomination cost him but \$7.50—his hotel bill and rairoad ticket to Columbus and return. Will Governor Foster dare dispute it? We pause for a reply.

DAVID DAVIS AND HIS PENCE. DAVID DAVIS AND HIS FENCE.

The Hon. John Oberly, Editor of The Bloomington Daily Bulletin, is chairman of the Democratic State
Central Committee, and evidently talks politics at home.
Some time ago his little daughter Eunlee, only five years
of age, was taken out walking near the beautiful home
of Judge David Davis. Waen she came home she told
her father where she had been, and he asked ner if she
had seen Judge Davis. "No," sae lisped, "I walked all
wound there and I didn't thee Judge Davis on the fence."
The story got out, and ever since then Mr. Oberly has
been afraid to call on Judge Davis.

PROFESSOR DENSLOW MAKES SOME TARIFF

PROFESSOR DESIGNATION PROFESSOR Summer.

Professor Summer says the tariff can't protect us because it is collected at the sea-board. As well say forts at the sea-board can't protect us, but that to equalize military protection we must have as big a fort at every county seat as we have at New-York Harbor. This 't true. America has 52,000,000 of customers. It is the most valuable single market the world has ever known, because, under protection, the activity of production has blessed us with greater means to buy with. We are ithe best-housed, best-dressed, best-feed, best-educated, best-mannered and best-looking race of men and women on earth. Affording, therefore, the world's best market to the extent of 52,000,000 of people, we say give this market to our producers and they can produce cheaply. But let in foreigners to supply half of this market and everything will be dear. It is the extent of our home production that will bring cheapness. Foreign production never will. Professor Summer proposes that we steal from each other all night, and asks how much more wealth we should have in this room to-morrow morning. I answer, we should have just as much to a cent as if we trailed with each other freely all night, Mr. Summer claims that Congressmen don't understand business very well, and that we wouldn't take many shares of stock in a company in which Congressmen were directors. I think a company of that kind would continue to flicker a long time after a stock company. That depends on whether cetton thread is dearer since it comes to be made in the United States. The fact is it is 2 cents cheaper on every spool. Hence he is not taxed. But Yale College has a large property exempt under the laws of Connecticut from State taxation. To make up for this exemption the Willimantic Fhread Company is taxed on behalf of Professor Summer's little subsidized college steal.

THE AMERICAN MARKET FOR THE AMERICAN POINTS.

From a Debate in Chicago with Pro-

THE AMERICAN MARKET FOR THE AMERICAN LABORER.

LASORER.

Judge West in The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"I have my individual convictions as regards a protective policy. We have over 59,000,000 of population, and the last census showed that of these less than 18,000,000 were employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. These people must be fed and clothed chucated, given the comioris of life if possible, but red and clothed they must be. There are but three sources by which to accomplish this—by their own labor, by the contributions of charity, and by the poor-races. The latter two methods are repugnant to American manhood and Individual independence, but they can only be fed when employment is furnished them. It is impossible for the Government to directly furnish such employment, but it can so far adjust and regulate its commercial intercourse with foreign countries and its own industrial policies as to encourage individual enterprise and capital to furnish this employment by relieving it from international competition. Our industrial classes cannot look to foreign nations for aid or employment.